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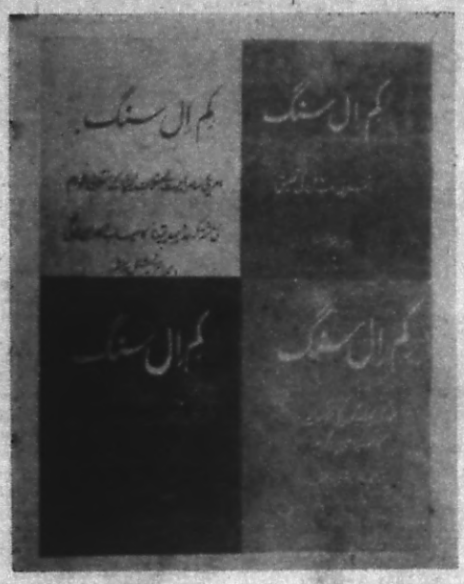
Immortal Classical Works of Our Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Published in Foreign Countries



The immortal classical work of our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, "On Some Problems of Our Party's *Juche* Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies," was recently published in Arabic by the "Dar Dimashk" publishing house in Syria and in Norwegian by the "New Dag" publishing house in Norway.

The Chile-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture brought out the text of his talk to the delegation of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association.

The "Ahmad" international publishing house in Pakistan published his classical work "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems" and his New Year address (1972).

All the books carry the portrait of our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"On Creating Revolutionary Literature and Art" and other immortal works of our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published in Pakistan

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Congratulatory Messages and Letters from Foreign Countries

On his being elected as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received messages and letters of warm congratulation from the Japan-Korea Cultural Exchange Association; Katsumi Yoshimura, information director, and Michinosuke Kayaba, journalist, of the Fuji Television; Sharl Doerner, head of the "Study Group of the Ever-victorious *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Luxemburg; Ryoichi Kuroha, chief of the Social Affairs Section of the **Nihon Keizai Shimbun**; the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front; the "Committee of Students for Study of the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Near and Middle East; the members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of President Kim Il Sung" in Africa; Victor L. Mayekiso, chief of the "Study Group of the Immortal Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of organizations of the African National Liberation Movement in Cairo; Sakaria Shkumba, chief representative of East Africa of the Southwest African People's Organization and chief of the "Study Group of the Works and the History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Southwest African People's Organization; Abdel Gader Moshal, chief of the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Sudan, on behalf of the group; the members of the "Youth Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Southeast Asia; Mosadek Ahad Shah, Secretary-General of the "Committee for Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association in Lahore; and Abdul Hamid Nasser, Chairman of the "Committee for Translating and Publishing Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Lebanon.

Besides he received congratulatory messages and letters from L. Chandramoun, Chairman of the Mauritius-Korea Friendship Association and member of the Port Louis Municipal Council; A.N. Bidiaremkar, General Secretary, and Umph Rakash Mantri, Secretary, of the All India-Korea Friendship Association; Secretary in Charge of Cultural Affairs Ismail Yousuf on behalf of the Karachi Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity and the Karachi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; Heokrishna Konar, General Secretary of the All-India Union of Agricultural Workers; the Central Council of the Union of Cyprian Peasants; Youssef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; Christina Nord Gren Ru, General Secretary of the Finland-Korea Association; Dusan Ulcak, President of the International Union of Students; N. Hebeisha, Acting Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation; Irma Schwager, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Austria; Thakin Lwin, General Secretary of the Burma Peace Committee; Jose M. Gonsalez, Secretary of the Spanish circle "Julian Grimau" of the Spanish Communist Party; the members of the Algeria-Korea Friendship Latoursoui Ali Veteran Fighters Cooperative Farm; Dr. Ha Shreinet, Secretary of the Archives on Resistance of the Republic of Austria; Prof. Manjurathy Sakia, editor of the Nepalese weekly "Arfan"; Oscar Waiss, chief editor of **La Nacion**, the organ of the Government of the Republic of Chile; Manuel Cabieses Donoso, chief editor of the Chilean magazine "Punto Final"; Madan Mohankura, responsible editor-in-chief of the Indian paper **Daily Savela**; Gassan Shurati, President of the journal "Al Balyat"; Kisor Narayan Shiresta, editor-in-chief and publisher of the Nepalese weekly "Bis Dut"; the Dar Al Lai Al Aam Publishing House of Kuwait; the staff of the Singapore "Mangihung"; Tan Kim Hin, director of the Kimring Trading Corporation of the Cosmos Shipping Company in Singapore; Jichiro of the Takawa City Office Employees Union of Japan; Fumio Togasa, ex-General Secretary of the Japan-Korea Association; Antoni Tatarski, captain of the "Micklewicz" of the Korea-Poland Shipping Company, on behalf of her crew; Sumio Miura, captain of the Japanese ship "Toho-maru No. 18," on behalf of her crew; Ryoichi Kikuji, captain of the Japanese ship "Yamahoko-maru," on behalf of her crew; Hatsuyoshi Nakayama on behalf of the crew of the Japanese ship "Nikko-maru"; the crew of the Japanese ship "Kiho-maru"; and Mas Frowlis, captain of the Greek ship "Protomachos," on behalf of her mates and crewmen.

The congratulatory messages and letters expressed warm felicitations to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on his election as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and reverentially wished him good health and a long life.

They also wished the Korean people greater victory in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the leader.

A Highly Important Document Giving Comprehensive Answers to Questions Arising in the Revolution in Our Time

Deputy Representative of the Southwest African People's Organization in Cairo and the Near and Middle East Issues a Statement

More and more revolutionary people in the world acclaim our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classical work, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country."

Recently Rezinaldem Kahembo, Deputy Representative of the Southwest African People's Organization in Cairo and the Near and Middle East, issued the following statement after reading the work.

I read carefully and with deep interest the immortal classical work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," and was deeply moved by the great ideas contained in it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the brilliant results attained by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and in the building of socialism and explained in detail the intrinsic advantages of the socialist system, the main contents of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK and the tasks to consolidate and develop the socialist system.

He had advanced the concrete ways of carrying out agricultural cooperativization through the transformation of the economic forms prior to the technological reform, laid down the policy of reorganizing capitalist trade and industry along socialist lines through cooperativization and carried them out successfully.

Thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's correct and original policy of socialist reorganization of production relations and his wise leadership, the agricultural cooperativization and the socialist reorganization of capitalist trade and industry were completed in a short space of time and the most advanced, socialist system, free from exploitation and oppression, was established in the northern half of the DPRK.

In building socialism Comrade Kim Il Sung held fast to the principle of energetically carrying on both the struggle to seize material fortress and the struggle to occupy the ideological fortress, the two fortresses lying on the way to communism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung mentioned that over the whole period of socialist economic construction the Workers' Party of Korea had consistently adhered to the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture.

The basic line followed by the Workers' Party of Korea in socialist economic construction is correct, because it is based on the correct analysis of the requirements of the law of postwar economic development and actual possibilities in Korea. It stands for a creative application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction in conformity with Korea's specific conditions. The correct line renders it possible to guarantee the balances between the different branches of the national economy and attain a high rate of production growth.

President Kim Il Sung pointed out that educating and transforming people along communist lines was one of the most important tasks in the building of socialism and communism and showed the concrete methods of carrying it out. This idea is entirely original. It proceeds from the demand of his *Juche* philosophy that the people are the masters of the revolution and construction and that the masses are also the driving force of the revolution and construction.

In the next part of the work, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, has brilliantly elucidated that the socialist system established in Korea is the best social system, under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society serves them, their political rights and liberties are guaranteed, the economy, culture, science and technology are making rapid progress all the time, and the politico-ideological unity of the masses is strengthened and the relationship of comradely cooperation between them develops day by day.

The socialist system established in Korea is a pattern of the best socialist system in the world, and the people in the northern half of the DPRK lead a very happy and proud life under this system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also referred to the essence of the Socialist Constitution of the DPRK and tasks of consolidating and developing the socialist system.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's work, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," is the summing up of the brilliant results and rich experience gained in the course of expediting the socialist revolution and the building of socialism in an original way. It is a highly important document as it has systematized the profound ideas and theories which give comprehensive answers to questions arising in the revolution in our time when the building of socialism and communism is placed on the order of the day.

It strengthens the confidence in victory of the peoples of many countries who want to carry out the socialist revolution and the building of socialism and serves as a banner giving them great encouragement in their struggle.

I am confident that the immortal work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of our time and outstanding theoretician, will continue to show its invincible vitality as an excellent textbook for the progressive people of the world who have risen up in the revolutionary struggle.

Historic Jiapikou Battle: Heavy Blow to Japanese Aggressors, the Increase of KPRA's Combat Strength

On the Occasion of Its 40th Anniversary

Today our people warmly celebrate the significant 40th anniversary of the battle at Jiapikou fought under the personal command of our great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The historic battle which was fought on March 31, 1933, administered a crushing blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and greatly enhanced the fighting strength of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA).

At the time the KPRA was only one year old. But since its founding, Comrade Kim Il Sung had rapidly expanded and strengthened the revolutionary forces.

Besides, while fighting fierce actions with the enemy, he set up vast liberated areas-guerilla bases along the Tuman-gang River and consolidated them politically, economically and militarily.

As a result, a firm strategic base was set up for the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and, relying on this base, the KPRA expanded the anti-Japanese armed struggle at a high speed and on a large scale.

Alarmed by this, the Japanese imperialists concentrated huge aggressive troops on the "mopping-up" operations against the guerilla bases-liberated areas in an attempt to stamp out the struggle in its early stage.

They formed "concentration hamlets" and introduced a medieval "collective watch system" and tried to cut off the supply of food and munitions to the guerilla bases and the KPRA and to sever the ties between the KPRA and the masses. They encircled and blocked up the guerilla bases and launched a large-scale military "offensive" against them.

Such was the situation in which the Jiapikou battle was fought.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

...We must boldly and swiftly attack enemy barracks, "self-defence corps," police stations and other institutions in the enemy's rear to deal them a sudden blow. We must also attack their arsenals and supply agencies and ambush their supply convoys to deprive them of food and clothing and obtain war materials for our own troops. This will make them uneasy and scared to go anywhere...

The battle at Jiapikou demonstrated a superb tactic of ambush employed by the KPRA. Under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, it surprised enemy troops, wiped them out and captured large quantities of weapons, thus dealing a blow at the enemy's transportation of war supplies.

The Japanese imperialists had been busy in building strategic railways and other military establishments, because they wanted to prolong their occupation of Manchuria and turn it into a foothold for invading the whole of China and the Soviet Union.

Comrade Kim Il Sung drew up a plan to surprise enemy troops stationed at Jiapikou, capture weapons and frustrate their military transport. Having acquainted himself with the armament of the enemy and the terrain, he decided to ambush and hit enemy troops.

Under cover of night he led the KPRA as far as the Jiapikou valley. Then he set up the commanding post on a nameless hill and ambushed the units on both sides of the highway and on the crest of a mountain and posted an interception party in the direction of Wangching.

At 10 a.m. armed "self-defence corps" members appeared with more than 700 oxcarts at their heels. They were followed by Japanese "garrisons" armed with machineguns.

A signal shot fired by Comrade Kim Il Sung shook the valley. A fusillade of the KPRA burst out.

In a twinkling, the head of the "self-defence corps" and many enemy soldiers were mowed down. The Japanese "garrisons" were also hit by our interception party. The battle ended in a victory for the KPRA.

The KPRA captured large quantities of weapons and ammunition in the battle and returned to its base in high spirits.

The victory in the Jiapikou battle was a fruition of the unique strategic and tactical line set forth by our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the line of strengthening the combat capacity of the KPRA and defending the guerilla bases. It was attributable to the superb tactics created by him.

Since there were neither State to provide a rear nor any military and economic aid from outside, Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly equipped the men of the KPRA and the people in the guerilla bases with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and mobilized them in a heroic struggle to secure everything necessary on their own. He led defensive battles to crush enemy troops infiltrating into the guerilla bases. At the same time he organized assaults and ambushes on an extensive scale to wipe out the enemies entrenched around the guerilla bases or the enemies on the move. Thus, he hit out hard at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, enhanced the combat strength of the KPRA and stoutly defended the guerilla bases.

The victory in the battle showed a practical example of his superb guerilla tactics.

It demonstrated the military power of the KPRA and strengthened the confidence in victory of the men of the KPRA and the people.

The victorious battle resulted in reinforcing the military equipment of the KPRA and heightening the morale of the men of the KPRA. It also encouraged the KPRA to fight more vigorous actions to obtain weapons. After this battle the KPRA units carried out surprise attacks and ambushes against big enemy groups and increased their armament and combat capacity with the weapons they had captured from the enemy. In this way the KPRA hastened victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Hong Rae Hui

Inspection Group of Mansudae Art Troupe Arrives in Tokyo

An inspection group of the Mansudae Art Troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Tokyo by plane on March 27.

The group went to Japan to make preparations for the successful performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe which will pay a visit to Japan in summer this year on the joint invitation of the Japanese newspaper **Asahi Shimbun** and the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association.

Functionaries of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and a large number of compatriots in Japan turned out in the Haneda airport, Tokyo, from early morning that day to receive the representatives of the homeland sent by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Present at the airport together with the welcoming crowds were Han Dok Su, Chairman, and Li Jin Gyu, Li Gye Baek and Ho Nam Gi, Vice-Chairmen, and department directors, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, and responsible functionaries of organizations and enterprises under Chongryon.

Also on hand were leading personages of the host organizations and public figures of various circles of Japan.

Put up in the compound of the airport were the slogans: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people!" "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland!" and "Warm welcome to the inspection group of the Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK."

When the plane carrying the group landed in the airport, the crowds burst into stormy cheers of "mansel" (hurrah!)

A welcome meeting was held at the waiting room of the airport under the sponsorship of the host organizations.

At the meeting Yutaka Tsuji, General Manager of Planning of **Asahi Shimbun**, and Takeo Takagi, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association, made welcome speeches on behalf of the host organizations.

The speakers evinced the joy of seeing before long the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe which created a great sensation among the world art circles as the "art of the world's summit" and "art of diamond." They expressed the conviction that the performances of the Mansudae Art Troupe in Japan will mark an epochal occasion in deepening the mutual understanding and friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples and, further, in promoting the cultural and art interchanges and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

They manifested their resolution to render an active help to the group in its work and make every possible effort so that the Mansudae Art Troupe may give successful performances in Japan.

Chairman Han Dok Su and head of the group Li Ho Nam also addressed the meeting.

The **Asahi Shimbun** gave a banquet in honour of the inspection group at its Tokyo head office on the evening of March 28.

The banquet was addressed first by Tomoo Hirooka, President of the **Asahi Shimbun**, and Takeo Takagi, Representative Director of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association.

Li Ho Nam, head of the inspection group, made a speech.

The attendants of the banquet drank a toast to the good health and a long life of President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, on the motion of President Tomoo Hirooka. Also they toasted the prosperity and development of the DPRK and the promotion of friendship between Japan and Korea.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with friendship from beginning to end.

That day, Li Ho Nam, head of the inspection group, gave a press interview to newsmen in Tokyo.

At the interview he said: Good will and joint efforts of the peoples of Korea and Japan have brought a new phase in furthering mutual understanding and respect and in strengthening friendly relations between them. This is very good thing, I believe.

Literature and art of Korea have now entered a new era of great efflorescence. This owes to the brilliant embodiment of the *Juche*-motivated thought on literature and art of President Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius and outstanding thinker and theoretician.

We firmly believe that our Mansudae Art Troupe will show the Japanese people the colourful repertoire which reflects the part of literature and art now in full bloom in our country, and thus greatly help promote mutual understanding and friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Japan.

A grand central meeting of the Korean residents in Japan was held at Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo on March 30 to welcome the inspection group.

Put up in place of honour at the meeting place was a flower-trimmed portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader and tender-hearted father of the Korean nationals in Japan.

A letter addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung was adopted at the meeting amidst enthusiastic applause of all its attendants.

Han Dok Su, Chairman of Chongryon and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and Labour Hero of the Republic, made a speech at the meeting, and Li Ho Nam, head of the inspection group, spoke.

Foreign Ministers of Five North European Countries Agree to Recognize DPRK

An increasing number of countries are inclined to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as its authority and prestige are rising day by day thanks to the independent and principled foreign policy of our Party.

According to a report, a conference of the foreign ministers of five north European countries—Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Finland—was held in Oslo, the capital of Norway, on March 29 and 30 and reached an agreement in principle on recognizing the DPRK, after discussion on this question.

After the conference, the foreign ministers of Sweden and Finland stated at news conferences that their countries would soon recognize the DPRK. The foreign ministers of Norway, Denmark and Iceland also expressed the intention of their governments to recognize the DPRK.

"IT IS THANKS TO THE WISE GUIDANCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY KIM IL SUNG, THE BRILLIANT LEADER OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE, THAT THE KOREAN ART WORKS A MIRACLE AS A PYRAMID OF WORLD ART"

"The Korean Art Is an Art Indispensable Even for the People of the 30th Century. It Will Shine Forever"

Dancers of Our Mansudae Art Troupe Give Their Last Performance amid Stormy Cheers and Enthusiastic Acclaim of British People

Dancers of our Mansudae Art Troupe gave their premiere in London on March 15 and attracted a great interest, attention and admiration of the British people. On March 24 they had their last performance in Britain. It was very successful.

"We Warmly Congratulate the Mansudae Art Troupe on its Successful Performance. You Have Shown a Brilliant Art to the British People and Left a Glorious Page in History"

The Sadler's Wells Theatre which "has become most famous in London for the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe" drew a large crowd of people a few hours before the opening of the performance. Among them were those who came not to miss the last chance of appreciating the performance and those who came to see the performance for the second or third time. They said, "If one fails to see the world's first class art, he should be ashamed of it as Londoner. When we saw it, we felt like seeing it again. When we saw it for the second time, we felt like seeing it ten times and one hundred times."

Among the spectators were foreigners who flew to London at the news of the performance.

The entrance of the theatre swarmed with a multitude of people. Many entered the hall in a stream. Still many had a run for tickets.

Tickets had been sold out a few days before. Yet, many pressed the box office and tried their "good luck." Some cried pleadingly, "Let's share the honour to see the world summit of art which came to London for the first time. We haven't seen it. The second-time comers, give way for us." Some came to our art troupe and asked, "I beg you to stay here some more days and give performances. Now tickets have been sold out. Can't you help us to get tickets? We've come from hundreds of kilometres away to see your show."

That day the Sadler's Wells Theatre was packed to overflowing, and the performance won a great admiration and enthusiastic acclaim of the audience.

The programme started with the playing of the orchestral music "Song of General Kim Il Sung" by which our artists expressed their burning allegiance to their fatherly leader. The hall was filled with a solemn atmosphere. The "song that strongly moves the people and brightly illumines the path of advance and that gives courage to the people," the song that all the people sing with a whole heart—the musical melodies of the song went deep into the hearts of the audience and stirred up feelings of regard among them. When the music was over, the hall ruffled like waves and the audience burst into stormy, thunderous applause.

Among repertoires were the dance "The Snow Falls" and the dance "A Bumper Harvest of Apple."

"The Snow Falls" depicts, through graceful, colourful and dynamic rhythms of dance, the brave struggle of men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who fought for 15 years to defeat Japanese imperialism, restore their fatherland and bring socialism to their people. "A Bumper Harvest of Apple" represents through forceful and cheerful rhythms, the sentiments of our people who live a hope-filled life in their prospering socialist country good to live and work.

Each number of the programme strongly appealed to the audience and touched their hearts. They were lost in meditation this time and another time raised cheers of joy. At the end of each number, they sent stormy applause. Unable to repress their emotions, they whistled on their fingers and shouted "Very, very nice" and "Encore!"

Our dancers appeared on the stage two or three times and made bows to decline their encore with thanks. But the audience insisted on, giving louder applause and shouting "We want to see your beautiful dance again" and "We will sit up all night to see your beautiful art." So our artists had to put on the stage again the "Azalea of the Fatherland" and other dances.

When the curtain fell, the audience all rose to their feet and sent enthusiastic applause, saying excitedly, "This is the world's first class art beyond imagination."

When the theatre was aboil with emotion and excitement, representatives of the Britain-Korea Trade Association and other organizations and personages of various circles mounted the stage and presented baskets of flowers and bouquets to our artists' congratulating them on their successful performance. They said in an excited tone that "we warmly congratulate the Mansudae Art Troupe on its successful performance. You have shown a brilliant art to the British people and left a glorious page in history." They posed for a photograph with our artists.

Many people went behind the stage or to the orchestra box and warmly congratulated our artists. They took out pictorials and post cards and asked our artists to write their names on them. They grasped the hands of our artists and were reluctant to part with our artists. They said, "We are very glad to see your performance. But we are very sorry, because we must say good-bye to you so soon. Come to London again. We will look forward to the day when you will come again."

The British Organizing Committee of the International Folk-art Festival said, "Korean art is the model of modern national art," and formally invited the Mansudae Art Troupe to the 1974 festival.

Many people stayed in the theatre for a long while. They accorded unstinted praises to our art, saying, "The Korean art is the model of the socialist art," "The Korean art is an art that leads men to a noble and beautiful world" and "The Korean art is an art that will live in our minds eternally."

An old docker came to our artists and firmly shook their hands. He said warmly:

"I regret that I could not be with the Korean brothers and sisters longer. My heart swells when I think that you and we are brothers who live under the sunrays of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great teacher and inspirer, upholding his teaching. When you are back home, friends, please tell your people that the great rays of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the East shine to ripen the red fruits in a corner of the western hemisphere."

A worker who came with his wife spoke in a moving tone:

"We read the works of the great Marshal Kim Il Sung and learned that he is a greatest thinker and theoretician representing the progressive ideas and wisdom of mankind. Now we have seen your performance and profoundly feel that he is a great genius who has not only performed immortal feats in the political, economic and military fields but founded the new socialist idea on literature and arts."

A British stage director remarked:

"There are no small number of talented artists in our western countries, too. But, in many cases, their talents do not bloom into a beautiful flower. It is because correct guideline does not exist, the theories are confused and the society that may give soil to a true art is rotten to the core. I envy the socialist Korea, because in Korea the most correct leadership has paved the way to the development of art and a bright future and laid a foundation for the people to display their artistic talents to the full."

A British teacher had this to say:

"It is not accidental that the Mansudae Art Troupe wins enthusiastic welcome and warm acclaim of the world people everywhere it goes. The outstanding leadership and correct guiding idea are the basic guarantee for the birth of an excellent art. It is thanks to the wise guidance of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, the brilliant leader of the Korean people, that the Korean art works miracles as a pyramid of world art."

An African student in England expressed his deep impression, saying:

"The beautiful art of *Juche* of Korea, the country of morning calm, has sounded the death knell of the decadent western art and brightly lights up the road of the true popular and revolutionary art. We say to the world that the Korean art is an immortal art representing our time and future."

A British official in London stressed:

"The performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe was an absolutely perfect and great one. The dances, orchestral music and stage setting were wonderful and perfect. In the truest sense of the words, it was an art performance baffling all human imagination."

A company employee said, "The Korean art gives a new hope for true art to the decaying Western minds. The rhythms of the Korean dance, music, costumes and stage decor are completely new, peculiar and perfect. The Korean people, I firmly believe, could produce such a fine art because they have taken a unique way without relying on others."

A hospital nurse from Canada said:

"The dances, acrobatic pieces, orchestral accompaniment, costumes and stage decor are all excellent. No man can find fault with them. We Canadians wait for the golden art of Korea to come. You are the apostles of art who should help our people to realize their desire. Long live the world revolution! I hope for an early realization of Korea's reunification."

An artist from a Southeast Asian country said in an excited tone, "I extend my regards to the Korean friends who made the glory of Asia shine."

"'The Snow Falls' and 'Azalea of the Fatherland' Are the Masterpieces Based on Profound Philosophical Thinking"

"As the Korean Artists Engage in the Creative Work with Devotion, They Can Represent on the Stage the Unique, Beautiful Sceneries of Korea, the Country of Morning Calm"

Many people were fascinated by the performance of our artists and admired it, saying:

"The Korean dance, sound in content and high in artistic value, is the prime of beauty," "The Korean music is a genuine one reflecting the ideas and feelings of mankind," "The Korean dancers are most beautiful and refined queens of the dance world."

A British official said:

"I have never seen such an art as the Korean art which makes people deeply ponder over their motherland and life and inspires them with ideal and hope. The Western art gives only momentary thrill. 'The Snow Falls' and 'Azalea of the Fatherland' are the masterpieces based on profound philosophical thinking. The Korean art is an art indispensable even for the people of the 30th century. It will shine forever."

A worker from Liverpool said excitedly:

"'The Snow Falls' and 'Azalea of the Fatherland' are rare masterpieces which give strength and courage to the people and encourage them to struggle. Such a wonderful art can be created not by anyone. It can be created only by the Korean people who are guided by such an outstanding leader as the great Marshal Kim Il Sung."

A literary critic remarked:

"The unique rhythms of the Korean dance, especially the well-balanced motions of the body, motions of hands and shoulders, are in a wonderful harmony with the gentle and elegant costumes. The heroines of the Korean dance are more beautiful than fairies in our joyous imagination."

A college student said:

"The rhythm and flow of the Korean dance are closely integrated with the life. They are simple and realistic, and spur the spectators to vibrating response."

A choreographer was enchanted by the elegance of the Korean dance and remarked:

"Your dancing is characterized with the movements that arise from the human life and with beautiful and fascinating rhythms and flow. The use of all body parts from fingers to feet, the glitter of eyes and postures are full of artistic expression of dance. The Korean dance is the highest of the highest of national dance and modern dance. I find no adequate words to express my impression."

A dancer of a French ballet troupe visiting Britain for a performance tour, acclaimed the performance of our artists and said:

"The Korean dance is chaste and beautiful, and music fascinates us. I dance the "modern" ballet. Now that I have seen your dance, I am ashamed of my dance. I have realized that the Korean art advances along the right way, the way that is realistic and can be loved by people."

A British musician said:

"The Korean music is the unique one, the kind of which can be hardly found both in the east and west. In particular, the Korean national music is the one quite new to us Europeans. The tone quality is beautiful, the melodies are graceful and the playing skill is wonderful. The music moves everyone. It is a model of popular music which is familiar to all."

A British artist said, expressing his impression of the Korean music:

"The Korean music is full of national flavour. It is the unique one that can satisfy the contemporary aesthetic sentiments. Therefore, it suits the sentiments of the Europeans, to say nothing of those of the Asians. Sometimes it sounds like the thundering waterfall and sometimes it goes as calm as a placid lake. When be in sorrow or joy, I will hear the Korean music and feel there the worth of life, the joy of life and hope for the future."

A TV illuminator said that a man who is known as a prominent illuminator in Britain, he was amazed by the Korean stage setting and lighting, and continued:

"With simple mechanism you make diversified effects. As the Korean artists engage in the creative work with devotion, they can represent on the stage the unique, beautiful sceneries of nature of Korea, the country of morning calm. I am used to see the European dancing without realistic stage scenes. When I see the Koreans dancing in well-fitted costumes against the background of excellent stage scenes, I feel that I see a fragrant natural flower after I saw an earth-made flower."

An old worker from the BBC TV spoke of his past when he was crippled while serving in a circus troupe, and stressed:

"Your acrobatics are the completely new one. They are quite different from the money-making circus which tries to win popularity with the playing of shrilling and adventurous feast. I have realized that acrobatics should be based on the human life and imbue people with bravery and sound fighting will, as your acrobatics do."

Our acrobatics which make up for the programme of dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe won the admiration of the spectators.

A reservist had this to say:

"Seeing 'Merry Cooks' I thought I could not take it as a mere fun-making. I felt anger when I thought that Korea is a peace-loving and independent country, but there are those who are watching a chance to invade the country."

A college student in London said.

"The pieces of Korean acrobatics fascinated me. The 'Seasaw' is full of national flavour. It attracted interests of the spectators."

"The Korean People Could Produce Such a Fine Art Because They Took a Unique Way Without Relying on Others"

"The Korean Art Gives a Fresh Hope of True Art to the Decaying Western Minds"

A British drama artist came to our artists during the interval and said in an excited tone:

"I whole-heartedly congratulate you. The Korean art is a true art that values men and stands for them. Such art could be created only by the Korean artists who are guided by the wise teachings of the great Marshal Kim Il Sung. We are ashamed that we have seen such a beautiful and true art so belatedly. I want to visit Korea to study the Korean art and receive teachings of the great Marshal Kim Il Sung."

Innovations in Consumer Goods Production

Our fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is deeply concerned to make our people's life more bountiful and affluent taught in his New Year address:

"One of our central tasks this year is to increase the quantity and variety of consumer goods and radically improve their quality."

Keeping this important teaching of the leader deep in their minds, the light industry workers of the country are bringing about new innovations in the production of consumer goods of different kinds.

Knitwear Output Increases

These days, our Party exerts much efforts to boost the output of knitted goods to provide more fine and comfortable clothes to our people whose life has improved rapidly.

A fresh innovation is being effected in the domain of knitwear production.

The Aeguk Knitwear Factory with an annual capacity of several million pieces is now mass-producing a wide range of attractive, well-fitting sweaters and jackets.

This factory set the goal of turning out this year five times more knitted goods than the results of last year and is making a new innovation to attain it before the coming October 10, the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea. To carry out the huge task for this year, the workers and technicians of the factory are overfulfilling their daily quotas successfully by actively introducing advanced working methods. As a result, the output of knitted goods in the first quarter of the year showed a 12-fold growth over that in the same period of last year.

Now the factory puts out 635 varieties of knitwear congenial to the people's tastes, 95 per cent of the products listed as the finest stuff.

Similar renovations are taking place in the Mangyongdae, Kangso and other knitwear factories.

The workers in the field of knitwear production who raised the knitwear output 5.2 times last year as compared with the previous year are striving hard to turn out this year much more knitted goods than what was produced last year.

Production of Fabrics and Other Daily Necessities Also Rises

The Pyongyang Textile Mill, one of the biggest of its kind in our country, fulfilled its quarterly plan ahead of schedule, which was set far higher than that in the corresponding period of last year.

The weavers of the mill boosted the output of textile fabrics markedly by increasing the number of rotations of the spinning machines and conducting a vigorous multi-loom tending movement.

Along with this, the mill produced durable and fine fabrics of different colours through a dynamic struggle to improve the quality of fabrics and increase their variety.

The September Textile Mill large in scale and furnished with modern facilities hit its January and February targets ahead of the set time. Its output of textiles in March was 1.2 times higher than the average output during the previous two months.

Besides, many large-scale central light industry factories engaged in the production of clothes and daily necessities are turning out this year much more goods than last year.

An energetic drive for higher output of consumer goods is afoot in the locally-run industry factories whose production accounts for half of the country's total output of consumer goods.

As of March 21, all the local industry factories in Ryanggang Province witnessed the pre-schedule fulfilment of the first quarter year plans.

The workers and technicians in the realm of local inddstry in the province modernized production processes through a vigorous mass technical innovation movement and used locally available raw materials more extensively. This led to a remarkable increase in the variety and output of mass consumption goods.

Above 80 local industry factories in South Hwanghae Province beat their quarterly targets more than 10 days earlier than scheduled.

Notably, the workers of a number of knitted goods factories in the province mechanized and semi-automated their production processes, all deeply conscious of their being possessors of technique and masters of the factory. The output of textile fabrics was 1.5 times the planned amount.

The workers of the daily necessities factories in the province, displaying to the full the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, manufactured a wide variety of new straw goods, chemical products and porcelains and thus increased the variety of daily necessities 1.5-2 times as against last year.

The workers engaged in the production of consumer goods who have fulfilled their quarterly assignments ahead of time are bringing about new innovations with a resolve to carry out their yearly plans before October 10.

Workers of the Aeguk Knitwear Factory keep chalking up signal results in production after fulfilling their first quarter year assignments far ahead of schedule Photo by An Myong Sok

Social Insurance and Maintenance in Our Country

Some time ago a reporter of our **Pyongyang Times** called on the director of the Social Insurance Department under the Ministry of Labour Administration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and had an interview with him about the measures for social insurance and maintenance adopted in our country.

Q. Would you kindly tell me when our country started enforcing the measures for social insurance and maintenance and what kind of steps they are?

A. In our country the expenses for social insurance and maintenance are used mainly to ensure the rest of the working people and promote their health through recreation at holiday homes and sanatoria and to take care of the disabled persons. As you know, our government regards the promotion of the well-being of the people as the supreme principle governing its activities. It was right after liberation that our government began to take such measures

After liberation, in the 20-Point Platform our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proclaimed the institution of these measures. In the Labour Law issued later, he expounded the basic principles to be adhered to in carrying them into effect.

While consistently augmenting accumulation, our country allocated a large part of the national income to the consumption by the people and systematically increased the expenditure on social insurance and maintenance for the working people.

Our leader said:

"We should strengthen the work of social insurance for workers and office employees and markedly expand the network of sanatoria and rest homes for them."

According to the teaching of the leader, rest homes, sanatoria and health resorts were built on a large scale in scenic spots in different parts of the country. Every year numerous working people enjoy rest there freely at State expense.

Not only factory and office workers but also co-op farmers are granted a full-paid two-week leave a year.

Those who are engaged in comparatively arduous labour can get additional leave besides regular vacation.

The term of additional leave varies with the occupation. It ranges from 7 to 14 days. Pelagic fishery workers have a 50-day furlough in general. In case they have done fishing for six months out on the sea, they can rest for two months. During their vacation they can stay at home or go to holiday homes for rest with their family members.

The leave of absence is granted on full pay. The State bears all the vacation expenses including the travelling expenses to the rest homes and back.

Workers, technicians and office employees enjoy such material benefits and so do co-op farmers.

Thanks to the leader's profound solicitude a special system of commodity supply to rest homes and sanatoria functions under the central authority.

Evening rest homes and sanatoria attached to work places enable the working people to take enough rest without being divorced from production. They are entitled to receive such benefit according to their health conditions.

At factories and other enterprises, physical examination is conducted for workers regularly. As to the workers who are in delicate condition, they are made to go to the evening rest homes and sanatoria attached to them, so that they can relax themselves for 5-30 days.

Fishermen can also have a good rest in recreation rooms of mother ships while out on the sea.

Besides, trip to revolutionary battle sites, visit to cities, factories and cultural institutions and camping at scenic spots are organized.

Sightseeing is organized especially for those engaged in pelagic fishery, those conducting geological survey in mountainous areas and those working in the domain of the mining industry.

Many camps for children and students were built in Songdowon (a beach near Wonsan) and other spots of scenic beauty.

Camp life is diverse at all times.

Q. What concern is shown for the families of those who died while fighting heroically for the revolution and construction and for those who cannot work because of illness or old age?

A. It is a revolutionary obligation and lofty moral duty of the communists to look to their life.

Our State pays subsidies and pensions to them so that they can live without any worries and cares.

Subsidies are granted to the revolutionary fighters and the bereft families of revolutionary martyrs. Pensions are given to the families of those who fell in battle, to the families of those who were killed by the enemy during the war and to the families of those who died while executing State or public duties.

The families of men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces also receive subsidies.

Old-age pensions are given to men aged 60 and women aged 55 or above. Disability pensions are paid to disabled soldiers and to those who have become disabled due to diseases or injury. Temporary subsidies are granted to the workers, technicians and office workers who are absent from their duties owing to diseases or injury.

Expectant mothers or mothers who gave birth to babies are given maternity allowances. Funeral subsidies, too, are paid.

Taking into consideration the length of service and the extent of disability of the persons concerned and the reason for receiving the benefit of social maintenance, the State pays them temporary allowance, disability pension or old-age pension as much as 40 to 80 per cent of their monthly wages.

Maternity allowance equals 100 per cent of the pay.

With the development of the productive forces and the growth of the national income, the State systematically increases the amount of subsidies and pensions.

In 1970 when the wages of workers and office employees rose in general, the sum of temporary subsidy swelled by more than 30 per cent on the average.

For the heavily disabled soldiers with no one to rely upon, the State set up special sanatoria.

As in the army, the accommodated disabled soldiers are supplied with everything free of charge, including articles of daily use.

These sanatoria have their own clinics, and necessary education is conducted for the disabled soldiers.

Q. How are the supportless old men and handicapped persons cared for?

A. In our country asylums for the aged and orphans are run, so they can live free from anxiety.

The State covers all the expenses for their everyday life—for food, clothing, etc.

They are provided with all conditions for medical treatment, study and amusement.

Social insurance and maintenance are ensured with State funds.

As seen above, thanks to the State benefits through social insurance and maintenance our working people can live without any worries even when they fall ill or become deformed while working and the supportless old folks can also live in comfort for the rest of their days.

Struggle to Eliminate Heat-Affected Labour

The three major tasks of the technical revolution are carried out successfully in our country.

Our workers have been freed from exploitation and oppression once and for all. Now the problem confronting us is to liberate completely them from heavy labour. In order to solve the problem our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the three major tasks of the technical revolution in a unique way and expounded their contents and the ways of carrying them out.

He taught, **"A technical renovation movement should be vigorously unfolded in industry to eliminate work in excessive heat or under other harmful conditions."**

Upholding his programmatic teaching, the workers and technicians of the Songjin Steel Plant, a large metallurgical base in the northern area of our country, have achieved successes in the recent years by waging a vigorous struggle to mechanize tough work and eliminate heat-affected labour.

The workers of the Chollima steel workshop of the plant in charge of the first process of steel production have steadily revamped equipment and applied the advanced working methods. They have recently made a new continuous ingot-making device through the effective use of existing equipment.

The application of this new device greatly reduced labour consumption and made the ingot-making work semi-automatic and free from heat-affection and dust.

As a result, the ingot-making shop is run by a girl machine operator and a few of maintenance workers, the quality of ingot has been raised and the capacity of production markedly increased.

Not only that. The smelters and technicians in the steel workshop, closely cooperating with each other, have applied the industrial television in reporting the transport of specimens and the results of analysis and adopted a new method in charging secondary raw materials into the electric furnace, thereby reducing markedly the heat-affected work.

They improved the operation technically and scientifically and shortened the time needed in making steel by one hour.

Technical renovations have been effected in the blister-steel and plate shops, too.

The shops have introduced mechanization and automation in the heat-affected, heavy work which had remained in the secondary processes of metal rolling.

The blooming mill operators completely automated the work of stamping the rolled billets with the marks of their qualities and usages.

A new automated heating furnace was constructed and a new type of billet carrier and numbers of devices of mechanization and automation were applied, with the result that heat-affected heavy labour was eliminated and labour efficiency increased.

As above mentioned, the steel plant launched a technical innovation drive on a mass scale and introduced 680 new technical devices in production last year.

Technical renovations have been effected extensively in other factories, too. Consequently, heavy labour and heat-affected and harmful labour are eliminated step by step and work is made easier and more efficient.

Han Su Chon

Youth Are Vanguard and Shock Force in Socialist Construction

The youth are the continuer of the revolution and the master of the future. Accordingly, it is an important matter affecting the future course of the revolution how the young people prepare themselves.

Our great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The youth should know no fear and take the lead in the struggle to overcome hardships in whatever work and at any time and should be brave in a manner worthy of the master of the future in creating the new and abandoning the old.

The youth should become our Party's most reliable workers, true socialist constructors in the revolutionary struggle."

The great line of our leader on increasing the vanguard role of the young folks in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work expresses his lofty idea to give full scope to their revolutionary qualities and talents for acceleration of the revolution and construction and revolutionize and working-classize the rising generation through revolutionary practice for bringing them up to be true revolutionaries and builders of socialism and communism who will take over the revolution.

Our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the youth movement in our country and the affectionate father of our youth, regarded the younger generation as the most active detachment of social revolution from the early days of his revolutionary activities and paid deep attention to the youth movement. In the period of his early revolutionary activities, he formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first revolutionary youth organization in our country, and other revolutionary youth organizations, organized and led the youth movement. He established the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the Korean youth movement in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the freedom and liberation of the country.

For half a century since then, our leader indicated a clear-cut path for the youth movement in each period and at each stage of the development of the revolution, personally educated and trained our young people to become creditable reserve force of the Korean revolution, ardent revolutionaries and guided them along the road of a worthwhile struggle for the liberation of the fatherland and the prosperity of the nation.

Under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader, the Korean youth have courageously fought for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Our young people who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle performed the role of gallant vanguard and shock force in the struggle to set up a new social system free from exploitation and oppression in our country, in the great Fatherland Liberation War of our people waged to repel the armed attack of the 16 countries headed by U.S. imperialism and defend the freedom and independence of the country and in the great constructive work to build up our country into a socialist industrial State, wealthy and strong. Through their heroic struggle, they accomplished undying feats which will shine forever in the annals of our nation.

It is a proud tradition of our resourceful and valiant youth to undertake the most difficult and arduous work in the building of socialism.

When our socialist construction was going full steam ahead after the war, millions of young people full of vigour went to work at coal and ore mines and construction sites of power bases and proceeded to the domains of forestry and fisheries, iron and steel industries in hearty response to the Party's call "All the youth, take upon yourselves difficult jobs!" and "Young folks! To the sea, to the collieries and to the forests!" The young socialist builders who volunteered to do the difficult and hard jobs displayed their youthful energy and wisdom to the full in the struggle to establish a modern industry and increase production, braving all difficulties and obstacles in their way.

They built youth power stations, developed youth coal and ore mines, laid youth railway lines and erected a great number of giant monumental industrial establishments everywhere in our country, wrought fresh innovations and miracles in all fields of the national economy, exhibiting collective heroism, and made great strides, one carrying out two or three persons' portions of work.

The young folks who took up jobs in the countryside energetically pushed ahead with the carrying out of the tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions upholding the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the programme of our Party for socialist rural construction, set forth by our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and strove hard to make our rural communities a modern and rich socialist countryside. Participating as one in the construction of irrigation facilities and in other gigantic nature-remaking work, they did much in covering the whole land with a ramified network of irrigation channels brimming over with life-giving water and in turning mountains and hillocks into orchards where all varieties of fruits thrive. They took the van in the struggle to boost the yields of agricultural products through scientific and technological farming.

A youth shock brigade movement made brisk headway in all parts of the country. This movement initiated personally by our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a traditional form of our young people's collective labour drive, and it rapidly gained in scope and strength, closely combining collective innovation in production with the work for revolutionization of the youth.

At every site of production and construction, where the most laborious work was under way, youth shock brigade flags were seen waving, the young folks were highly exultant, full of revolutionary enthusiasm and the flames of their struggle for innovation and miracles blazed up. Tens of thousands of youth shock brigades comprising millions of young people of both sexes were active in different realms of the national economy and discharged big undertakings in a brief span of time. Among them were the national youth shock brigade for the construction of the capital, the youth shock brigade for the construction of power stations, the youth shock brigade for the construction of electric railways and the youth shock brigade for tideland reclamation.

The youth brigade members who were in charge of the project of the Sodusu youth power plant, one of the leading power bases in our country, boldly smashed the arguments of those infected with conservatism that concrete tamping would be hardly possible in winter. They went on with their tamping job with vim and vigour, braving all hardships and trials even in the biting northern cold of about 30 degrees below zero.

In this way, they performed a heroic feat—the huge dyke project was brought to completion in a matter of two years and six months.

Great monumental creations which came into being thanks to the heroic labour endeavours of our proud youth shock brigade members are innumerable. To name a few, the magnificent Pyongyang Chollima street resembling a whole city, which made its appearance in a six months' time, the 88 km Ichon-Sepo youth railway line linking the east and west coasts of our country, which was laid in a little more than one year, the Pyongyang and Pukchang thermal power plants which sprang up as mighty power bases and the April 13 Iron Works as well as hosts of collieries and mines, factories and enterprises and giant structures.

Our young people not only bore the brunt of the difficult and arduous work in setting up these giant edifices but also fulfilled their honourable tasks with flying colours as the vanguard detachment in the carrying out of the technical revolution.

Sensitive to the new and with a high enterprising spirit, they took an active part in the collective technical innovation campaign and tirelessly endeavoured to acquire the knowledge of modern science and technical knowhow and master more than one kind of technical skill. In all sectors of the national economy, they boldly thought and boldly acted, shattering the mystery about technique, conservatism and passivism. They toppled old technical porms and constantly created new norms and new records. They introduced a series of rational methods of work and contrived a great deal of efficient machines.

The 6,000-ton press, 5,000-ton ship, heavy-duty trucks and electric locomotives and other large-size machines were also produced by our audacious, talented working youth and young technicians and the electrification projects of railways with a total lengh of 850 km which were of great importance in the technical reconstruction of the national economy were carried out by our young socialist builders.

Now our young folks, upholding the three major tasks of the technical revolution advanced by the Party, are putting up an energetic struggle to mechanize and automate all the processes in their work places and emancipate the working people from tough and toilsome labour.

The young workers of the Huichon and Kusong machine tool plants played the vanguard role in manufacturing 30,000 machine tools in a year in our country. The young spinners of the Sinuiju Textile Mill launched a mass technical innovation drive under the slogan "Let us obtain the capacity of a big spinning mill without new investments and construction by increasing the per-minute revolutions of the spindles of the spinning machines!" The result was that the per-minute revolutions of the spindles swelled by a wide margin—2,000-3,000.

Our youth are striving hard to raise their level of general knowledge and their cultural and technical standards and build a new socialist culture as fine socialist workers and at the same time as pioneers of the cultural revolution.

Furthermore, to translate into reality the far-sighted plan of our fatherly leader to make the appearance of our socialist motherland more beautiful and enrich the material wealth of the country, they have taken upon themselves various long-range projects for transformation of nature, such as the planting of orchards and creation of forests of economic value.

Indeed, all the shining successes gained by our people in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work are associated with the heroic struggle and efforts of millions of our young men and women and the great creations of socialism on this land are symbolic of the immortal exploits performed by the Korean youth for the country and the people.

As steel is tempered in the flame, young folks are trained and grow up in the course of a grandiose struggle.

In the midst of fruitful struggle for the revolution and construction the spiritual and moral traits of our youth have undergone a radical change. In their practical struggle they ceaselessly revolutionized and working-classized themselves and prepared themselves still better as lifeguards and death-defying corps who carry out their leader's instructions unconditionally to the end, as socialist and communist builders developed in an all-round way.

Our youth are the new generation who have grown up, establishing the revolutionary world outlook on the basis of the great *Juche* idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, under the advanced socialist system provided by him.

The motto "Let us learn from our great leader!" is the creed in their life and struggle. They are successors to our revolution who will carry it forward, creating a new, brilliant history of the country.

To bring the leader's immortal *Juche* idea into full blossoms in this land, at the most difficult and arduous post, as revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to him—herein lies their greatest hope and ambition, honour and happiness.

It is the beautiful trait and revolutionary stamina of the heroic Korean youth that they like to fight and like to work, faithfully take part in the political, organizational life, always live a frugal life and help and lead each other forward, one for all and all for one. They are standing in the forefront of the Chollima movement which is the general line of our Party in socialist construction.

All the places where our youth work, study and live are aglow with youthful ardour, permeated with revolutionary optimism and pervaded with a cheerful and animated atmosphere.

All this clearly testifies to the correctness of our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's unique thought and theory that the youth should play the role of vanguard and shock force in the building of socialism. It also patently shows the great vitality of his wise leadership.

Only brilliant victory and glory are in store for our youth who fight valorously as heirs to the revolution for the reunification of the country and the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of the ever-victorious *Juche* idea, deeply conscious of their mission assigned by the revolution and the times.

Chang Ik Su

South Korean People's Struggle for Democracy and Right to Live

The south Korean authorities are intensifying their fascist repression, keeping south Korea in a "state of emergency" for one year and six months. Even under these unfavourable conditions, the south Korean people continue their struggle for democracy and right to live and against exploitation and oppression.

The "October Renovation" Rejected

The south Korean people are fiercely denouncing and opposing the "October Renovation" farce staged by the south Korean authorities following the proclamation of an "emergency martial law" last October in an attempt to strengthen their fascist dictatorship and fulfil their ambition for long-term office.

According to a report from Seoul, in Taejon City of South Chungchong Province leaflets denouncing the "October Renovation" were scattered everywhere and distributed to houses. The leaflets said that the "October Renovation" was an intrigue of the south Korean authorities for "long-term office and the establishment of the system of the Fuhrer" and that it would only lead to the ruin of fascism.

Similar handbills are circulated among the inhabitants in Taegu City, North Kyongsang Province, and in other parts of south Korea.

Workers and Peasants' Struggle for Right to Live

The south Korean authorities have even stamped out the three rights of the workers—the rights to unity, collective bargaining and collective action—and the elementary rights of the people through the retrogressive revision of the "constitution." Under these circumstances the south Korean workers are now struggling for the right to live and, at the same time, making preparations for the struggle to win back their democratic rights.

According to a report, more than 100 workers of the Hanhung Development Co., Ltd., who had been doing hard work at the sites of construction in Ryosu, South Cholla Province, put up a vigorous struggle for the payment of the wages in arrears.

The rapacious owner of the company had not paid wages to the workers for four months under the aegis of the provincial authorities. Lately he hid himself somewhere.

Enraged at this, the workers rushed in the Ryosu Business Office under the "Labour Ministry." They exposed and condemned the owner's acts of exploitation and strongly demanded that their hard work be paid.

Simultaneously with this, the workers of the tobacco factory in Chonju City, North Cholla Province, launched a collective struggle against the shameless acts of plunder of the south Korean authorities.

The south Korean authorities have misappropriated the money which they laid by from the meagre wages of the workers every month under the pretext of saving up the retiring allowance.

The workers lodged a strong protest with the south Korean authorities against their acts of plunder and threatened that all of them leave the factory should they not pay the wages.

The workers of Ajin Construction Co., Ltd. in Seoul launched a mass struggle against the sweaters who curtailed their wages and the workers of the Samsong Co., Ltd. in Pusan staged a stay-in strike demanding payment of the wages in arrears.

In response to the struggle of the workers, the peasants keep on fighting to have proper conditions for farming.

According to a report, 350 peasants in Anlae myon, Sinan county, South Cholla Province, recently exposed the crimes committed by the swindlers who had imposed a great loss on them and put a strong protest before the provincial authorities demanding their immediate punishment.

Disregarding the protest of the peasants there these swindlers, who are engaged in selling sand, dug river banks at random in connivance with the provincial authorities. As a result, houses and fields are in danger of being submerged.

Now the peasants in the region are stubbornly fighting against the criminal act.

More than 2,000 peasants in Hwachon myon, Hongchon county, Kangwon Province, south Korea, put a written protest before the county authorities, who were busy plundering the peasants of their agricultural produce, paying no regard to the ravaged reservoirs. They demanded their immediate repair.

Prior to this, peasants in Chongsan myon, Chongyang county, South Chungchong Province, and in Changhowon-up, Richon county, Kyonggi Province, waged a mass struggle, demanding the repair of their ravaged reservoirs.

Senegal Strives to Build a New Life

On April 4th, 13 years ago, the Senegalese people won their independence by smashing the vicious colonial rule of the French aggressors.

Since independence in 1960, they have achieved many successes in the struggle to consolidate national independence and build the national economy and national culture.

A lot of new factories have been erected, among them oil refinery, soap works and cement factory.

The total industrial output value of the country in the first half of 1972 increased to 28.5 per cent as compared with the results in the same period of 1971.

In Senegal's economy, the main stress is put on agriculture. Now, a vigorous struggle is going on to boost the output of farm produce. The single-crop economy system, one of the consequences of the colonial rule, is being abolished and advanced farming methods are being introduced. The harvest of peanuts holds the biggest proportion in crop cultivation. Last year's yield amounted to 917,000 tons, or 330,000 tons higher than in 1971.

At present, the Senegalese government allots a quarter of the State budget to the fields of education, culture and arts. Eighty per cent of the children of Senegal receive school education.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen resort to every description of vile subversion and sabotage against Senegal in an attempt to curb the energetic struggle of its people for the creation of a new life. Last year the Portuguese aggressors who receive the active support of U.S. imperialism committed armed provocation against Senegal unhesitatingly by mobilizing their armoured units. This action of theirs, however, was thwarted due to the strong counterattack of the Senegalese people firmly safeguarding the territory.

By no ruse can U.S. imperialism and its lackeys arrest the dynamic struggle of the Senegalese people who are advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Senegalese people positively support the world progressive people in their valorous struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists and racists.

Today the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Senegalese peoples are further strengthening and developing day by day. Particularly, the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Korea and Senegal in September last year drew closer the ties between the two peoples.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pointed out in his congratulatory message to Leopold Sedar Senghor upon the latter's reelection as President of the Republic of Senegal:

"Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation sealed between the peoples of our two countries will further expand and develop in many fields, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish your people new success in the endeavours for the prosperity and development of the country under the leadership of Your Excellency."

The Korean people send warm felicitations to the Senegalese people on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of their independence and are convinced that the Senegalese people under the leadership of President Leopold Sedar Senghor will attain greater successes in all spheres of social and economic life in the future, too.

Yun Hae Ik

Friendship Visits

☆ A delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus arrived in Pyongyang on March 27 for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation is led by Michalis Poumbouris, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party.

☆ A Bulgarian delegation of metal and chemical industries headed by Bandov Kiril, Vice-Minister of Heavy Industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in Pyongyang on March 27 to visit our country.

☆ Prof. Thomas Stayflaton, General Secretary of the International Pediatrics Society, arrived in Pyongyang for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Medical Society.

☆ The economic and trade delegation of Algeria led by Manamani Abdelaziz, General Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria, which came to our country on March 27, left here on March 30 by air.

☆ Albert Louis Natural, Ambassador of the Swiss Confederation to the People's Republic of China and his wife left here on March 28 after visiting our country on the invitation of our Foreign Ministry.

☆ The military academy inspection group of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Brigadier General Rahim Ud-din Khan left Pyongyang on March 23 after winding up its visit to our country.

☆ The friendship delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement headed by Abumaher, Member of its Central Committee, which had been visiting our country, left Pyongyang on March 24.

☆ The Chinese men's and women's volleyball teams led by Wang Chin-chiang, Deputy General Secretary of the Chinese Volleyball Association, left for home on March 24 after visiting our country under this year's plan for exchange of sports teams between Korea and China.

Chongryon Makes Great Progress in Uniting Our Compatriots

Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), a powerful organization of the DPRK citizens abroad, has upheld the policy of independent, peaceful reunification set by their respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and gained much success in the work of achieving the unity of our compatriots.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, said:

"Chongryon has made a great contribution to strengthening unity among the Korean nationals of all strata, to energetically promoting the national cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country and to upholding the honour of our socialist fatherland and changing the international climate further in favour of our revolution."

Chongryon has done a great deal for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by expediting the work of uniting our compatriots.

Recently, this work has made further progress in conformity with the three principles laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung—independence, peaceful reunification and the great unity of the people.

Unity has been strengthened particularly between Chongryon and "Mindan" (an organization of the Korean residents in Japan under the influence of the south Korean regime) and among our compatriots under these organizations and this was occasioned by the publication of the historic north-south joint statement on July 4, 1972.

After the joint statement was announced, Chongryon intensified the work of uniting with the compatriots under "Mindan" through joint actions and meetings for supporting the statement.

On July 5, the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon made a proposal to the Central Head Office of "Mindan" on taking joint action in supporting the statement and unfolding a campaign for carrying out the agreements specified in the statement.

On July 21, it again proposed to arrange a joint meeting for warmly supporting the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations.

As there should be no reason or ground for the north and south Korean people, a homogeneous nation, not to unite themselves, so there is no reason for our overseas compatriots not to unite themselves. Hence, Chongryon and "Mindan" have no reason whatsoever not to take joint action to support the north-south joint statement and to strive for the carrying out of the agreements pointed out in the statement.

The publication of the joint statement has greatly strengthened the tendency to independent, peaceful reunification, and this is no time for our overseas compatriots to put up the differences of political views and faith or to argue about the differences of the organizations they are affiliated with.

Thanks to the positive efforts of Chongryon, joint action to welcome and support the statement was realized at last between the two organizations and reconciliation and unity promoted among the compatriots.

On July 23, under the co-sponsorship of Chongryon and "Mindan" a grand meeting of the compatriots in Ota district, Tokyo, was held to congratulate the north-south joint statement.

The meeting was attended by 2,500 compatriots under Chongryon and "Mindan." It was the first historical joint meeting of the two organizations.

It was followed by many joint meetings and contacts among the compatriots of various strata—students, entrepreneurs, traders, scientists and others— in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Osaka, Kyoto, Hyogo, and other places of Japan.

Due to the nation-splitting and hostile policy pursued by the south Korean authorities and the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, the compatriots under "Mindan" had shunned even contacts with the compatriots under Chongryon, who lived in the same district, and had been at feud with the latter for nealy 30 years.

All our compatriots in Japan, aspiring after reunification, are now getting reconciled and united while removing misunderstanding, distrust and hostility.

These successes of Chongryon will do much toward the people's unity conducing to independent peaceful reunification.

Nevertheless, there are still serious obstacles in realizing the people's unity and facilitating independent peaceful reunification.

This is due to the fact that the south Korean authorities are not sincere in fulfilling the points agreed upon in the joint statement and that they are more viciously manoeuvring against us.

While advocating "anti-communism" and "reunification by prevailing over communism," they changed worse the constitution by threat of bayonet to further strengthen their fascist dictatorship. They are now committing fascist outrages, arresting and jailing the people demanding the north-south negotiations, collaboration and reunification on charge of breaking the "anti-communist law."

This throws obstacles in the work of our compatriots in Japan for achieving the people's unity.

But, with no machination can the south Korean authorities check the united struggle of the people aspiring after peaceful reunification.

The U.S. imperialists will surely be driven out of our country and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of all the Korean people, be realized.

Kim Byong Sam

No Excuse for U.S. Imperialism to Remain in South Korea

On March 28, in his "defence report" to the Congress, U.S. Defence Secretary Richardson said that the "peace" in Asia "should be backed up by the powerful force of the United States," and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Green prattled the same day that the "relaxation of the tension in Asia" requires the "U.S. military force."

Richardson bluntly said that the "prolonged stationing in south Korea of the U.S. troops is inevitable" since it would be useful for the dialogue between north and south Korea. Earlier, U.S. Under-Secretary of State raved that the "further presence" of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops in south Korea is an "essential factor for progress in the easing of the tension."

In short, the U.S. imperialist aggressors do not want to quit south Korea and other parts of Asia but intend to stay on there. In an effort to conceal their aggressive design, they paid another sheer lip service to "peace" and "lessening of the tension."

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The U.S. imperialists said that they welcomed the north-south talks, but soon afterwards they declared that they would keep providing south Korea with armaments or that they would not get out of there."

They say that they want the relaxation of the tension in Korea and welcome the north-south dialogue, but in reality they continue to supply south Korea with lethal weapons, egging her on to "build up strength" and go ahead with the campaign for "reunification by prevailing over communism." They also keep up war preparations and sinister military provocations against us. It is clear to all what these aggressive acts mean. They will only aggravate tension in Korea, create an obstacle in the north-south dialogue and menace peaceful reunification.

Richardson said that "north Korea has an army capable of carrying on an offensive operation without support from outside." By saying so, he intended to convince one that the prolonged occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops will be "inevitable."

This is nothing but a false propaganda designed to cover up their foul nature as aggressors in Korea and distract the attention of the world public opinion.

At the recent meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission our side proposed that arms drive should be stopped, the armed forces of the north and the south be scaled down to 100,000 each or less, all foreign troops be withdrawn from south Korea, the introduction of combat equipment be discontinued and a peace agreement be concluded. But, the U.S. imperialists are behaving contrary to this. It is self-evident what they are driving at by trying to justify the occupation of south Korea by their aggressor troops.

Scared by the validity of our proposal and its impact, they are trying to cover up their true colour. But their attempt will prove futile. It only helps disclose before the world that they are the opponent of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The occupation of other countries by the U.S. imperialists is a brigandish act of aggression, and no excuse can justify it. Such an act is intolerable any longer.

The U.S. imperialists will be forced out of south Korea and all other parts of Asia by the people's struggle, and the Korean and other Asian peoples will certainly win their just causes.

Hwang Jin Sik

A Wild Statement—Real Nature of Japanese Militarism

The "immigration control bill" had been brought to the Japanese diet many a time, only to be dropped each time. The draughter of the "bill" once blared that the Japanese government "may do what it likes" with those Koreans who had failed to obtain the "denizenship." This set off a wave of strong protest and denunciation among the public circles. And yet similar delirious utterance was made recently.

When the representatives of the Japan-Korea Association, a report says, visited on March 16 a councilor of the Immigration Bureau under the Ministry of Justice to protest against the scheme for an "immigration law," he made an absurd statement that it is basically right to think" that the Japanese government "may do what it likes" with the Korean citizens in Japan and other foreign residents.

This reveals the brigandish nature of the Japanese reactionaries. It discloses the ulterior motive of Japanese militarism to repeat its criminal history of massacre and barbarous suppression of the Korean people.

It must not be overlooked that this wild statement was made at a time when the voices calling for improvement of friendly relations between korea and Japan were ringing out louder and louder among the Japanese people and their struggle against the scheme to pass the fascist "immigration bill" grew fierce.

It is an intolerable act impairing the national dignity and honour of the Korean citizens in Japan, the full-fledged overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It is an open manifestation of the hostile policy toward our country and a most villainous challenge to the Korean, Japanese and other progressive peoples.

Our people can hardly repress their deep indignation against the nonsensical statement of the brigandish chauvinists who are obsessed with the aggressive idea.

The statement is not a balderdash that has slipped out of the mouth of a Japanese bureaucrat. It is a revelation of the fascist nature of the "immigration law."

As mentioned above, the fascist "immigration control bill" had been dropped each time it was laid before the Japanese diet and it is an established practice that any "bill," rejected thrice, can not be brought to the diet session. But in disregard of this, the Japanese government is now trying to railroad it through the diet in order to carry out its scheme to trample down the elementary human rights, the right of residence and other democratic national rights of the 600,000 Korean citizens who account for 90 per cent of the foreign residents in Japan.

Sato, ex-premier of Japan and a boss of the Japanese militarists, and his clique desperately tried to enact this evil law, considering it an "important policy" of his reactionary government. But their plot was met with a chorus of vehement protest and opposition at home and abroad and ended in failure.

Even today when months have passed since the Sato clique was ousted, the present Japanese government has decided to lay the "immigration bill" before the session of the diet and is trying the hardest to enact it. Meanwhile, it carries on a campaign to conciliate the public opinion. In an effort to create an impression that the "bill" has been "revised," it is raving that the "content of the bill has been revised" and the immigration procedures have been "simplified."

But in view of the wild statement of the councilor of the Immigration Bureau it is self-evident that, in its aim and basic content, the proposed "immigration bill" does not differ at all from the previous "immigration control bill" of the Sato government.

All this clearly shows that the revived Japanese militarists are so blinded with an aggressive ambition that they cannot see the changed realities of today and have been acting recklessly and outrageously to realize their designs for overseas expansion.

Our people will never tolerate the rash acts of the Japanese authorities who, disregarding the trend of the times and stern realities and steeped in misanthropy, are insulting the Korean nationals in Japan at will.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared:

"The Government of the Republic will also fight staunchly against all the unwarranted acts of infringement upon the interests and national rights of our overseas citizens, and do all it can to support and encourage their just struggle." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 59.)

Today the Korean nationals in Japan are not the stateless people as they were. They are the full-fledged, overseas citizens of the DPRK, their socialist fatherland, which is daily prospering under the wise guidance of their respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Their legal status is firmly guaranteed by the Nationality Law and Socialist Constitution of the DPRK.

When Korea was under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, many Koreans fell the victim of this rule and were taken to Japan to do forced labour under national persecution. The Korean nationals now residing in Japan are those who had a narrow escape from death and their children.

The Japanese government must pay due regard to the historical backgrounds and present legal status of the Korean nationals and unconditionally ensure them the democratic national rights.

It must give up the scheme to rig up the fascist "immigration law," which is contradictory to the trend of the times, and abandon its hostile policy towards the DPRK.

Sin Mun Il

Imperialist "Aid" and Asian Puppets

Today the peoples of many newborn independent countries are advancing vigorously along the road of independence and self-reliance. From their own experience of slavery under protracted colonial rule, they know full well that the imperialist "aid" and "cooperation" are aggressive, predatory and shackling by nature. So they are now liquidating imperialist monopoly concerns and other means of exploitation, abolishing aggressive military bases and expelling the scouts for aggression who have come to their countries under the guises of "diplomats," "peace corps" and "technicians." This has become an irresistible trend of the times.

In contrast to this, there are still scums of the earth who subsist on the U.S. imperialist "aid." They are, for instance, Thanom clique of Bangkok who have become powerless before the struggle of the Thai people and patriotic armed forces, Lon Nol clique of Pnom-Penh who were bombed even by their subordinates, Chiang Kai-shek clique of Taiwan who, forsaken by the Chinese and other peoples, have become an "international orphan," and the Thieu clique of Saigon who have been hard hit by the Vietnamese people's heroic anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. Some more similar puppet regimes can be added to them.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...The imperialist countries...advocate 'cooperation' and 'aid,' but in reality they utilize these as a means of subordinating other countries politically and economically."

The Asian stooges cannot hold out even a single day without U.S. "aid." Their master's slight suggestion as to the "reduction of aid" make them visit him on a mendicant mission.

Thus, the U.S. imperialists use their "aid" as a means of enfettering their puppet regimes in Asia. By dint of "aid" they exercise "privileges" in these countries and make them more subservient politically, economically and militarily.

Through their "aid" the U.S. imperialists have seized the economic arteries of their satellite countries.

Today foreign capital accounts for 80 per cent of the total capital invested in the Asian puppet regimes. The Thieu clique rely on foreign countries for nearly 100 per cent of industrial raw materials and the Thanom clique, for over 60 per cent. Other Asian puppet regimes fare no better. Their economies are all dependent on foreign technology, raw materials and fuel.

Thanom, Chiang Kai-shek, Thieu and Lon Nol cliques and their likes work out their "plans" and "budgets" according to the U.S. "instruction," "aid" and "guarantee." In dealing with such matters as armament expansion and the reinforcement of their armed forces they have to act in strict accordance with the U.S. "plan for Asian invasion."

The U.S. imperialists train their puppet armies on a big scale with a very small expenditure of money, as much as one-tenth less than the upkeep of U.S. army. The U.S. ambassadors to the Asian puppet regimes function as wirepullers and as neo-colonialist "governor-generals." The bosses of the puppet regimes execute the "instructions" and "orders" of the U.S. "governor-generals." The U.S. advisors hold the prerogative of the supreme command over the puppet armies. All the "instructions" and "orders" of the U.S. ambassadors and advisors are "laws" and "regulations" for the puppets. For many years the Thanom puppet clique of Thailand and other U.S. stooges hurled large numbers of their troops into the shambles of the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina, only to die as the dirt-cheap bullet shields for GIs. It is no secret that this was done on the very "instructions" and "orders" of the U.S. ambassadors and advisors.

Those countries "ruled" by the puppets of the U.S. imperialists have been reduced to the latter's tributaries, economic dependencies and military appendages. This is a stern reality.

Nevertheless, the Asian puppets try to befool the people, prattling that the "aid" given by the U.S. and other imperialist countries is "essential for increased national strength" and "national interests."

This "aid" has turned the satellite countries into the world-biggest debtor-nations each of which is liable for thousands of millions of dollars, into the countries with millions of the jobless, into the hells on earth and complete U.S. colonies. The puppets can never cheat and befool the people.

In order to get out of their predicament, the people in those colonial countries are intensifying their anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle for the political rights and a happy life, driving the puppet regimes into a tighter corner.

The puppets who worship U.S. imperialism and try to live longer with its "aid" will go to wreck and ruin sooner or later.

Han Dok Yon

Those who share their fate with dollars

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

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